ANOTHER "OLD CATHOLIC"

The French Abbe Michaud Interviewed by a Herald Correspondent.

The Priest's Views of Infallibility and Ultramor tanism-Moving in Harmony with the Dollinger Plan of Reform-Alarmed at the Power of the Pope-No New Church ; Re-Estab-High the Old One in All Its Purity-Numerous Sympathizers in the Present Movement Within the Church Who Keep Silent for Certain Reasons.

PARIS, Feb. 28, 1872. The sun shone brightly, the Chaussée d'Antin was rowded with the faithful on their way to church as crossed the Place de la Trinite on last Sunday rning. Fine weather and dry pavements in-ase the outward exhibition of Parisian devotion er, alas I the display of elegant toilets is but too often the incentive for attendance at church. The reflection how many of that fashionably dressed ion they profess? crossed my mind. My venera ngland, was wont to say:-"My dear boy, we are -the true Catholics; the word Protestant me that our forefathers protested against the ses which had crept into the Church of Rome. id become a Roman Catholic to-morrow could roved his sincerity by perpetually writing books rainst the Pope, one of which, if I remember y, entitled "Figmentum Papale," caused al consternation in Roman Cataolic priestly is, in solemn conclave, decided that the most f the undeniable historical facts made public by my n. Years have since rolled rapidly past, and I retten the friend of my youth and his " Figmentum until both were recalled to my recollection the letter written by the Abbé Michaud to Mon igneur Guivert, Archvishop of Paris.

An English clergyman declared he would become Roman Catholic could he believe the Papal dogas, but he could not; the Abbe Michaud has left the Church of Rome because he says he cannot. But there is another point which renders the two cases parallel—my tutor was excessively clever, but was said by his opponents to be a lunatic, and the Ablé Michaud is declared by his adversaries to Anxious, however, for an interview with the

priest, I proceeded rapidly up the Rue de Londres, Exterieur and the open space beyond, arrived at the door of 74 Boulevard de Neuilly as the clocks struck ast ten, the hour at which, in answer to my request for an interview, the now celebrated Abb ad sent me word that he would receive me. THE APARTMENTS OF THE ABBE.

Abbé Michaud?" I inquired of the

A Pentresol a drotte," replied Cerberus.

I rang, and the door was opened by an old woman ervant, who took me into a clean but somewhat scantily furnished dining room, asked for my card nd said she would inform Monsieur l'Abbé. On the walls, near to the door, were several photographs, which, on examination, I was not surised to find were portraits of Pere Hyacinthe, the Abbé Dollinger, Père Lacordaire, Père Martin de ore Liev, late Curé of St. Louis d'Antin, and Monseigneur Darboy, the late unfortunate Arch-bishop of Paris. On the opposite wall I observed some drawings—one apparently the study of a nude figure, but which I had not time to examine, for my attention was attracted by the sound of approachng lootsteps.
PEESONAL APPEARANCE OF THE ABBE.

TRESONAL APPEARANCE OF THE ABBE.

The madman, whose look, gesture and infonation have something about them disquieting for the practised eye of a doctor, turned the handle of the door and in another moment a priest, apparently of about thirty-five or forty years of age, a slight man, of middle stature, with intelligent and agreeable face, straightforward, honest, gentic expression good forenedd, expressive gray eyes and determined thin, entered. I was in the presence of the Abbethard and the status of the status of

chin, entered. I was in the presence of the Abbe Michaud.

In the Priest's study.

The Abbe received me most kindly and we then entered the adjoining room, his study. I made a hasty survey of the place whence M. Michaud launches his thunderboits. The bookcases, crowded with theological works, are of unpolished oak; there is also between the windows a writing table, over which, suspended from the ceiling, hangs a large terrestial globe. On the mantel piece is a handsome black marble and bronze clock, two candlelabra to match and two vases containing bouquets of white liacs. In front of the fireplace is a large square of carpet and easy chair, a prie dieu chair, a sofa and a small round ottoman covered with tapestry work. By the furniture of a room an opinion can often be formed respecting the tastes of its occupant; and therefore I give these details, which otherwise, before relating the religious discussion which ensued, with the consideral trivial. The tapestry work fore relating the religious discussion which ensued, might be considered trivial. The tapestry work and bouquets of lilacs are indications of refined tastes and tell tales of female attention. The Abné is gentlemaniy and kind, evidently accustomed to good society.

THE INTERVIEW. "I must apologize to you, Monsieur PAbbé, fo having sought an interview, but as corresponder of the New York Herald I am naturally anxious nsleur l'Abbé, fo

having sought an interview, but as correspondent of the New York Herald) am naturally anxious to hear from your own lips the course you mean to adopt and the precise position you have assumed. I will, to the best of my ability, faithfully convey across the Atlantic what you teil me, and should there be error in my narrative, I trust you will be lieve that it has not been intentionally committed."

WHY HE LEFT THE CHURCH OF ROME.

The Abbe repiled that he would gladly give every information. He had entered upon a struggle which he would continue to the last unfluedingly, and he then calmly and trankly detailed at length his reasons for having let the Church of Rome. "If," said M. Michaud in conclusion, "my humble self was alone concerned, I would have remained slient; but the moment that it has become a work not exclusively personal, a work which I believe to be meritorious and which is destined to be largely developed. I have no need to conceal from you the fact that a large number of priests and laymen await but the opportune moment for declaring themselves favorable to the present movement."

A FEW DIRECT QUESTIONS.

"I have listened with the greatest attention to your statement," I replied, "but in order that your views should be correctly reported, will you allow me, Monsieur l'Abbé, to ask you a few direct questions."

"Certainly," replied M. Michaud; "I have nothing the conceal."

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"Certainly," replied M. Michaud, "Like to conceal."

"Let me then ask what is your precise position with respect to the Cauron of Rome!"

"Rupture—complete rupture. The pretentions of the Romish Church since the ninth Century I will combat on historical grounds. In fact, the real question is one of history. Let ultramontanism prove the dogmas to which we take exception, even toose of the original Church, and we will contess our error."

prove the dogmas to which we take exception, even trose of the original Church, and we will concess our error."

"With respect to the dogma of the Immachiste Conception, promulgated in 1864, was it not an essay of ultramoutanism to try its strength?"

"Yes; it was the spark which has caused the explosion. It was a crat guet-apens."

"When did your conscience first revolt against ultramontanism—t. e., the substitution of the Romesh for the Universal or Catholic Church ?"

ALARMED AT THE POWER OF THE POPE.

"It is long since I first felt alarm at the power assumed by the Pope. Two-thirds of the sacred college are italians. Can, then, the world accept a Pope—an italian elected by Italians as mitallible? The Pope of Rome would interiere in the politics of Germany, France, England and every other country. Who could accept this? M. de Kemusat, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has told me that the French government sees with apprehension the ultramoutane tendencies of the Komish Church, but dares not interfere, from fear of the Jesuits, the standard bearers of ultramoutanism."

No NEW CHURCH.!

"Do you, then, hope to establish a new Church?" I asked.

"No. We propose to re-establish the old one; to

"Do you, then, hope to establish a new Church?"
I asked.

"No. We propose to re-establish the old one; to make a great scientific and religious movement; to form a committee in Paris in connection with others throughout the world. I have even received encouragement from Protestant pastors, we will work for the restoration of the original church, the instory of which has been audaciously faisified since the ninti century. In fact, we intend to form a Christian league against uitramontanism. The committees will be of two classes. The first will undertake the collection and publication of facts connected with the history of the Church. The second will bring together and unite those who desire religious unity without abdication of their civil independence. The elements of this league already exist: in the East, the Buigarians who refuse to accept the late dogmas; in Germany, the old Catholic party which recognizes as its chief the Abbb Dollinger; in England, the Ritualists: in Denmark and sweeden, the Lutherans who have preserved the ancient forms of Catholic service; in France, Italy and Spain the true Christians, after naving presumed too much on the courage of some of their bishops, are deeply pained at their submission to the late dogmas and reques to encept them. The Pope, who is at present the litallible organ of truth, was originally but a simple hishop. The Pope has no right to call himself the successor of St. Peter who was never Bishop of Rome, The Popes of Rome,

peared at the Councils as St. Peter appeared the Apostonic College, primus inter pares, and ning more."

the Apostolic College, primus inter pares, and nothing more."

THE EDICTS OF THE CHURCH.

"From what date do you take exception to the edicts of the Catholic Church!"

"The minth century, when, suddenly, false decrees were issued. The Pope had for some time, by the grace of Charlemange, been sovereign Pontif, and it was then wished to establish that, from the earliest days of Christianity he had enjoyed pre-eminence and universal direction of the Catholic Church. The Hishop of Rome, recognized patriarch of the West, in consequence of the importance of the town of Rome, and became a territorial sovereign by domains given by Pepin and Charlemange, aspired to extend his spiritual dominion throughout Christian Europe, and to become chief of a kind of nniversal monarchy. He subsequently aimed at infallibility to arrive at absolute omnipotence, and thus to selze the supreme direction of civil society. We have now arrived at the culminating point of the amotion of the Popes. To-day a religious Pope, like Plus IX., creates religious dogmas; to-morrow a political poning, some future Borgia, like Gregory VII., Bonifice VIII. and Alexander VII. may impose on the faithful political dogmas. The Popes have gradually increased their power. For centuries they have deviated from the original intentions of the Church, and slowly but surely have they advance, step by step, from Episcopal precedence as Bishops of Rome, to Severeignty, mfallbility, abec. the Church, and slowly but surely have they a need, step by step, from Episcopal precedence is shops of Rome, to sovereignty, infallibility, abs

Bishops of Rome, to sovereignty, infallibility, absolute omnipotence."

Orfice Priests Sympathize with him.

"Do you propose to build a church?"

"The faintiul mave asked me to do so; but to them I have replied my mission is to simply struggle against the failactes of the Charch of Rome. With respect to the money duestion, it concerns yourselves; build a church, I will officiate. There are twenty other pricets in Paris ready to join me. And, then, among those who support me, there is the Pere Hyacinthe, at present in Rome, but who will be in Paris within a forinight. At the present time I have fitted up a room in my house as a chapel and perform mass oaily."

FATHER HYACINTHE.

"Why, Monsieur Pabbé, permit me to ask, is the Père Hyacinthe in the Eternal City?" I inquired. "He is usctut in Rome. His presence there is necessary; but he is neither the director nor the founder of PEsperanza, published in Rome, as has been stated, although he is the moving spirit of that journal. Besides, he has many friends there, even in the Sacred College. Not only have we adherents among the living, but the dead have also entertained the same opinions, among others the Père Lacordaire, who died in 1864, and atonsieur de Montalembert in 1870, at the time when the Concile opened."

REASONS POR KEEPING SILENT.

Montalembert in 1870, at the time when the Concile opened."

REASONS FOR KEEPING SILENT.

"But why do not all priests who entertain the same opinions as yourself declare open hostility to the church of Rome?"

"They await a fitting opportunity. Trey will avoid declaring themselves hostile to ultramonianism until, like myself, they may be provoked to speak. The Pere Maret Doyan, de la Faculte de Theologie de la Sorbonne, wrote strongly against ultramontanism prior to the Concile of 1870. During the Concile he opposed it, together with Monsigneurs Darboy, Dupanloup, Strossmayer and more than one hundred disnops. After the Concile, however, he and all the Professors of Tacology at the Sorbonne—the Pere Gratry, the Aobe Loyson, brother of Pare Hyacinthe, and the rest—submitted. Lately Pere Maret and others called on me and advised that I should submit to the Concile. Thus previously done. I did not go to them—they came to me; otherwise I might have still remained stient.

"But to me, a larman, it appears extraordinary that priests can outwardly support doctrines which they believe to be erroneous. How can bishops reconcile their consciences with such decest?"

"You must consider as diolomatic bishops those

they believe to be erroneous. How can bishops reconcile their consciences with such deceit not
"You must consider as diplomatic bishops those
who accept the dogma of infamility externally,
but reject it internally because it is absurd. Monseigneur Darboy did and Archbishop Manning of
Westminster, for instance, does accept it as a means of governing."

seigneur Darboy did and Archibinop Manning of Westminster, for instance, does accept it as a means of governing."

Strossmeyer's present position in the chukch.
"And Monseigneur Strossmeyer—what is his present position vis-a-vis the Romish Church."
"He has not yet forwarded his submission."
"Do you think that he will do so?"
"Pernaps he may do so, for in his case the question is complicated. During the Concile Monseigneur Strossmeyer, Bishop of Agram, in Hungary, etoquenity opposed the leaders of the adverse party. He has not yet sent his submission, and without doubt the Valican thembles at the delay. Happily for the Vatican, however, temporal considerations may, in the case of Monseigneur Strossmeyer, outweigh religious scrupies. He is not only a prelate, but also Seigneur domanial. Should be resign his Episopal see he will sacride, in addition to his crosier and mitre, an immense fortune."

EUGMENICAL ASSEMBLIES.

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BOUMENICAL ASSEMBLIES.

'How many of the Ecumenical Assemblies of bishops do you recognize—Protestants, I believe, only admit of four."

'Il recognize seven."

THE DOGMA OF THE IMMAGULATE CONCEPTION,
"Do I understand rightly, in reference to a previous question, that the doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin was intended as the advance guard of that of infailfbility of the Pope ""

"Yes; Rome and the leaders of the ultramontane party, by maxing the Pope alone proclaim, in the presence, it is true, of 400 bishops, but without either deliberation or decision conciliate, the dogma of the immaculate conception, simply desired to try their strength and calculate the resistance they would meet with when they should propose to decree the doctrinal infailibility of the Pope. Now that Popish arrogance has reached its climax we must scientificatly labor at the restoration of historical facts, as I have before said, faisified by the ultramontane party and religiously found a Church which may enlighten the faithful by the preaching of principles in accordance with the Churca of Christ."

I rose to take my leave, when the Abbé assured me

the Aimighty."

deeply and favorably impressed with the Abbé Michaud. He is neither obstinate nor in the slightest degree affected with religious exatuation; but he is one of those who, having decided to consecrate their lives and labors to an enterprise which after mature consideration that consciously which after mature

consideration they conscientiously believe to be righteons, never recoil. He is talented, devoted, and full of ardor for the cause he has espoused, and, backed by historical proofs, can reasonably hope for a successful issue; but whether or not he will be able to effect a religious revolution time alone can prove. His dream of seeing a fervent, universal Church rise from the ruins of vanquished ultramonianism may never be realized, for he has not only to overcome the prejudices of the faithful flock of Catholics who blindly accept Papal dogmas, but to excite the interest of the innumerable masses of indifferent laymen and to unmask the diplomated bishops and priests who accept the dogma of Intallibility as Christians because it is true, but who reject it as men because it is absurd.

WHAT NEWARK WANTS.

Free Roads, Free Bridges and Free Fountain in Public Parks.

and manufacturers of Newark have at last come to the conclusion that free roads and free bridges between there and New York would be of immen value to the commerce of Newark. The HERALD and the local press moved in the matter years ago, but it is only now that the business men in Newark nave fairly aroused from their lethargy. They held a meeting at the Board of Trade room on Friday night, and re-echoed in speeches and resolutions just what has been dinued into their ears by the press for a long time past. There is now before the Legislature a bill providing for a free road, such as is wanted, but the railroad influence in that body has not looked favorably on the matter, for the reason that this same railroad influence holds in its grasp-the toil bridges and turnpikes which now unite Hudson and Essex countees. The most important resolution passed by the meeting is one setting forth its approval of the bill alunded to; "but in our opinion should be so amended that the Commissioners named therein may purchase any or all of the present roads, provided they can do so on better terms than a new road can be constructed."

At a meeting of the Common Council \$3,000 was appropriated towards the placing of fountains in the public parks provided citizens subscribed, as much more—an odd way of doing business, considering that the culizens will have to foot the entire bill in any case. meeting at the Board of Trade room on Friday

A DOUBLE BURGLARY.

Horse and \$190 Worth of Silver Stelen On last Wednesday evening the stable of Abraham Levy, No. 403 West Twenty-seventh street, wa broken into, and a horse worth \$250, belonging to Abraham Wormslock, of 348 Seventh avenue, wa tolen therefrom. Mr. Levy yesterday went to the stolen therefrom. Mr. Levy yesterday went to the Sixty-sixth street horse market, and there found Peter De Baum in the act of selling the horse which had been stolen from his stable. De Baum was arrested and arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, where he was committed in default of \$500 bail. On the same evening that Mr. Levy's stable was broken open and the horse stolen, his house was energed and robbed of several articles of silver valued at about one hundred dollars, but he does not suspect De Baum of this robbery.

PIRE IN MARION STREET.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon on the second loor of the five story building 46 Marion street, oc cupied by Weathered & Scheevoy as a heater man ufactory. The third, fourth and fifth floors were occupied by Ananson & Co., paper collar manufa occupied by Ananson & Co., paper collar manufac-turers. The building was damaged to the extent of \$1.000; insured for \$15,0.0. Goods to the amount of \$150 were destroyed, but the entire stock was insured for \$33,750 in various companies. During the fire William Woods, fre-man of engine company No. 36, fell through a natchway, mjuring atmself severely. He was taken to his home by the men belonging to the en-

LITERATURE.

CRITICISMS OF NEW BOOKS.

YESTERDAYS WITH AUTHORS. By James T. Fie Boston: James R. Osgood & Co., 1872. 12mo., This is an appetizing, and in many of its feature successful book. Its whole make up, in a mechani From the delicate rubricated title to the cream inted paper, and from the gilded top to the ta fully bevelled croth of the binding, all is elegant and rich, though perfectly simple and in good taste. Of joyed already a large portion of them as they ap "Our Whispering Gallery." Mr. Fields has drawn largely upon his portfolios of private letters as well as upon his personal memories of five out of the six notable authors who make up the staple of his book. These are W. M. Thackeray, Nathaniel Haw thorne, Charles Dickens, William Wordsworth and Miss Mary Russel Mitford.

like touches, which bring us nearer to the person" ality of the great novelist than anything else we have seen in print. Mr. Fields was in London with Thackeray just at the height of the success of the newly-launched Cornhill Magazine, of which he was the first editor. The combined literary excellence and the cheapness of the new monthly (sold at a shilling, when all the old magazines were publis at two and sixpence), took the public by storm, and 110,000 copies. Thackeray was wild with joy, and ran off to Paris to be rid of the excitement for a few the shops of the Palais Royal, gazing in at the glit tering windows of the jeweilers and eager to rush in and order a pocketful of diamonds and "other trifles," as he called them; "for how," said he "can for editing the Cornhill unless I begin instantly

On his American tour of 1852 Thackeray was nugely delighted with the public interest in him and his lectures. From the Clarendon Hotel, in New York, he wrote to Mr. Fields-"I make no YORK HERALD, and are aware of the excellent reception my lectures are having in this city. It was s lucky Friday when first I set foot in this coun

Of Thackeray's style of composition (always an interesting trait in famous writers) Mr. Fields tells us the following:-

I had the opportunity, both in Engiand and America, of observing the literary nabits of Thac.erav, and it always seemed to me that he did his work with comparative ease, but was somewhat influenced by a cusiom of procrastination. Nearly all his stories were written in monthly instalments for magazines, with the press at his heels. He told me that when he began a novel he rarely knew how many people were to figure in it, and, to see his own words, ne was always very shaky about their moral conduct. He said that sometimes, especially if he had been dining late and did not feel in remarkably good numor next morning, he was inclined to make his characters vilianously wicked; but if he rose serene, with an unclouded brain, there was no end to the lovely actions he was willing to make his men and women perform. When he had written a passage that pleased him very much he cound not resist slapping on his hat and rusoing forth to find an acquaintance to whom he might instantly read his successful composition.

Of Charles Dickens Mr. Fields has more things to

Of Charles Dickens Mr. Fields has more things to tell than of any others of his heroes, except Haw so many and such details of private correspondence and certainly nothing in Mr. Dickens' own example would justify it. But we remember how eager a curious public is to find out all particulars, even the minutest, regarding its famous men, and how precious to us would be as life-like glimpses into the minds of Shakspeare or Milton as these private etters convey, and we abandon criticism.

Here are two characteristic extracts:—

O, heaven I such green woods as I was rambling among down in Yorkshire, when I was getting that done hast July. For days and weeks we never saw the sky but through green boughs; and alf day long I cantered over such soft moss and turt that the horse's feet scarcely made a sound upon it. We have some friends in that part of the country (close to Castle Howard, where Lord Morpeth's father dwells in state, in his park, indeed), who are the joiliest of the joily, keeping a big old country house, with an ale cellar something larger than a reasonable cnurch, and everything, like Goldsmith's bear dances, "in a concatenation accordingly." Just the place for you, Pelton. We performed some madneys there in the way of forfeits, picnics, rustle games, inspections of ancient monasteries at midnight, when the moon was saining, that would have gone to your heart, and, as Mr. Weller says, "come out on the other side."

Now, if instantly on the receipt of this you will send a tree and independent clitzen down to the Cunard waart at Boston, you will find that Capitali How-t, of the Britannia steamship (my ship), has a small parcel for Professor Feiton, of Cambridge, and in that parcel you will find a Carristmas Caroling proce, being a short story of Ciristimas Caroling and the state of the processor feiton, of Cambridge, and in that parcel for a short story of Ciristimas caroling the state of the processor feiton, of Cambridge, and in that parcel for page, a short story of Ciristimas caroling the state of the processor feiton, of Cambridge, and in that parcel for a short story of Ciristimas caroling the state of the processor feiton, of Cambridge, and in that parcel for page a short story of Ciristimas caroling the state of the page and the page and the state of the page and the page a Here are two characteristic extracts:in prose, being a short story of Christmas by Charles Dickens, over which Christmas Carol Charles Dickens wept and laughed and wept again and ex cited himself in a most extraordinary manner in the composition, and thinking whoreof he waller. Dickens wept and laughed and wept again and excited himself in a most extraordinary manner in the
composition; and thinking whereof he walked
about the bleak streets of London fiteen and
twenty miles, many a night when all the sober folks
had gone to bee. ** Its success is most prodigious. And by every post all manner of strangers write all manner of letters to him about their
nomes and hearths, and how this same carol is read
aloud there, and kept on a little shelt by itself.
Indeed, it is the greatest success, as I am told, that
this ruman and rascal has ever achieved.
Such drivings, such dancings, such conjurings,
such drivings, such dancings, such the
this ruman and rascal has ever achieved.

Such drivings, such dancings, such conjurings,
such drivings, such dancings, such dendrivers
and in the dancings, such the such and the such dancings
and there are a such as a such

DIOWING Straight in my face every day."

The Coin Book, Comprising a History of Coinage; a Synopsis of the Mint Laws of the United States; Statistics of the Colnage from 1792 to 1870; List of Current Gold and Silver Coins, and their Custom House Values; a Dictionary of all Coins known in Ancient and Modern Times, with their Values; the Gold and Silver Product of each State to 1870; the Daily Price of Gold from 1882 to 1871, &c. With engravings of the principal coins. Philadelphis; J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1872. 8vo, pp. 139, 5, 16 pl. For the preparation of this highly useful and con-

For the preparation of this highly useful and convenient manual, on one of the most important pranches of finance, we are indebted to Mr. I. Smith Homans, Jr., the well-known publisher of The Banker's Magazine. The opening history of colnage i all nations is reprinted from Mr. Musney's careful article in the Encyclopedia Britannica, and forms, with the "Numismatic Dictionary," the mo valuable portion of the work. It is to be regretted, however, that the values of foreign coins as given in the alphabe of this dictionary, were not reduced from sterling to United States currency. It is, of course, some satisfaction to the reader to learn that the tael of China is worth 6s. 8d., that the Russian rouble and that the reichsthaler of Germany is worth 2s, 11d. But it would be much more satisfactory to have these amounts stated in dollars and cents which, in a book intended for American circulation should have been done. In the twenty-five page devoted to the Mint of the United States, instead of giving the reader a succinct history of the establishment and its branches, with an account of processes, we are treated to a verbatim reprint of the acts of Congress regulating the Mint, from Bright ly's "Digest of the Laws of the United States." This is very dry bones indeed to the reader wh would fain hear the chink of the dollars through graphic description of that wonderful institution the United States Mint at Philadelphia. The plate of coins are well chosen and well executed, and the work is printed on the finest and heaviest paper, precisely adapted to the character of the book LUCRETIUS ON THE NATURE OF THINGS. Translated into English verse by Charles Frederick Johnson, with introduction and noises. New York: De Witt C. Lent & Co., 1872. 12mo, pp. 833.

in this elegantly printed volume Mr. Johnso presents us with the first American rendering of the great poet of the materialistic philosophy. At an epoch when, more than in any former age, the attention of thinking men and even of the masses is directed to the physical laws, the translation Lucretius may be regarded as opportune. Distinguished by his accurate observation of facts, his elevation of sentiment and his contempt for superstition, the work of the Roman poet may be regarde as a protest against the religious errors of an Scaliger pronounced him one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of Roman poets. He has a singular depth and fervor of thought, united to a style of remarkable force and beauty.

elsure is wanting to us to compare Mr. John

son's translation carefully with the original or with the work of his English precedessors in the same field. His hope that he has added something to the literature of the country is not a presun But our translator is simply not well informed when he says that his "first draft was completed when as yet no classical author had found a translator if this country." Horace was translated and pub present century by an American. And the Illad of Homer, by William Munford, was printed as

of Homer, vy.

early as 1846.

THE LAND OF DESOLATION: Being a Personal Narrative of Observation and Adventure in Greenland.

By Isaac I. Hayes, M. D. Illustrated. New York:

Harper & Brothers, 1872. 12mo, pp. 257.

Another of Dr. Hayes' excellent and entertaining

volumes of Northern travel and adventure. Beside his own experiences of cold, nunger and fatigue with a spice of danger and excitem gives us a condensed chronicle of that frozen region, although not very copious, is authentic and highly interesting. The "continent of Greenland," as Dr. Hayes more than once calls it contains nearly seventy thousand cubic miles of ice, and is the property of Denmark. If Mr. Sew-ard's pet project of annexing the Danish West In-dies to our republic had not miscarried the next objective point would probably have been Green land. Whether this would have been for us a desira-

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

THE REV. A. N. HUDSON'S new book will be en titled "Snakspeare; his Life, Art and Characters. With a historical sketch of the origin and growth of THE LATEST SPORTING BOOK will be a Western one, and will be entitled "Buffalo Land; and Authentic Narrative of the Adventures and Misadven ventures of a late Scientific and Sporting Party Sportsmen and Handbook for Emigrants. By W. E. Webb, of Topeka, Mansas." The book will be profusely illustrated with photographs and engravings, and published by E. Hannaford & Co., Cincin-

CHARLES D. WARNER, whose "Summer in a Gar den" gave him a very pleasant literary reputation at home and abroad, has a new book in press, en-titled "Saunterings." It will embrace letters from Europe, travel sketches and his "Sorrento Days," from the pages of Old and News.

JOHN G. SAXE'S NEW DOOK WIII be entitled "Fable

and Legends of Many Countries Rendered in Rhyme." J. R. Osgood & Co. will bring it out. PROPESSOR JAMES D. DANA, of New Haven, will shortly publish an elaborately illustrated work on "Corel and Coral Islands."

HENRI ROCHEFORT is no longer the popular man in France that he once was. He is seeking in vain for a publisher for his "History of Napoleon III." Possibly Frenchmen think as did their ancestors after the downfall of the first Napoleon, when "As sez de Bonaparte," became a proverb.

MR. CLIFFE LESLIE contributes to the new volume of "Cobden Club Essays" an argument for the abolition of all indirect taxation. He proposes to raise the whole national revenue by an income tax of a shilling in the pound (five per cent) and an increased duty on successions and estates. The laboring sses would on this scheme escape all taxation. A CURIOUS MONUMENT of the German occupation

of Paris and its suburbs is being republished. It is the "Moniteur Prussien de Versailles," which was published in French (and very bad French at that),

MR. HERBERT BARRY, whose recent worksia in 1870"—has had a success in London, will soon issue a descriptive work, entitled "Ivan at Home; or, Pictures of Russian Life."

A MEMBER of the French National Assembly, Leon Lefébure by name, has written a book on "New Germany in 1871," which will soon appear.

THE Athenœum says of Hay's "Castilian Days" that it is a pleasant book, by a keen observer, but evidently intended for an American public, with its notions savoring "of the smartest nation in all

Mr. J. O. HOLLEWELL, who was lately shut out by the will of his father-in-law, Sir Thomas Phillipps, from all access to the great and valuable library left to his daughter by the latter, has presented his own of Edinburg. It embraces, among other rarities, no fewer than thirty-eight of the original quarto edi-

MR. K. H. HORNE, author of "Orion," "A New Spirit of the Age" and other works, has been recommended for a literal pension by Mr. Tenny-son, Mr. Browning, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Carlyle,

A New "Mediæval Latin-English Dictionary," based upon Du Cange's well-known Glossary, by M. Dayneau, will soon appear. It will condense the six volumes of Du Cange into a moderate compass, and will add many new words, besides a thorough critical revision.

CAPTAIN BURTON, the African traveller, writes ong letter to the Athenæum to urge the Importance of a publishing society to print translations from neglected languages. He instances the Brazilian literature as especially worthy of an English au dience, which it will never find if left to private en terprise. "The Brazmans especially owe to José Basillo da Gama (born 1740) the richest wealth of their poesy, which in him is truly national and eminently American. Nature is picturesquely painted, with a touch at once broad and beautiful."

THE ENGLISH "Newspaper Press Directory" f 872 shows a total of 82 daily papers in England, in Wales, 12 in Scotland and 19 in Ireland, or 115 in all Great Britain. This shows the gross exaggera tion of a statement we recently quoted from a Ger man press directory, which gave the number of daily newspapers in the United Kingdom as about 1,200, against 600 in the United States and 1,800 in Germany. The actual facts are that by the censu of 1:70 we have 586 daily journals in the United States, while Great Britain has but 115. The Gerpapers (daily and weekly) in its estimate, as is proven by the latest newspaper press directory. which gives 1,111 newspapers of all kinds as put ished in England and 245 in other parts of Great

brought 49f. to 85f.; Byron, 88f.; Casanova (that entertaining scamp), 27f.; Rousseau, 60f.; Schuler, 45f.; Voltaire, 75f.; Linneus, 3lf., and Sepastian Rach, 83f, a letter.

A LADY WRITES to the Academy of Sciences that she has at last "found the principle which differen-tiates the finite from the inunite. She demands that five other academies, with the Academy of Sciences, shall together pay her the sam of £1,000,000 sterling. At this price she will yield up her secret dates the Academy had not voted to come

down with the dust.

A PAPER will appear in Scribner's April number from the pen of Dr. Tayler Lewis on 'The One Human Race," in opposition to the theory of the

"THE GREAT INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES" is the title of a voluminous work treating of the nistory and development of manufactures among us. Such a guide to trade is certainly desiral but the present work is too much devoted to individual interests to be accepted by the public as a disinterested exponent of our industrial progress. It, however, contains much information of a useful

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED. From J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia-

Thoughts on Paper Currency and Lending on In terest as Affecting the Prosperity of Labor, Com-merce and Manufactures," by William Brown; "Israel Mort, Overman: A Story of the Mine," by John Saunders. From Lee & Shepard, Boston—"Northern Lands;

or, Young America in Russia and Prussia," by William T. Adams (Ouver Optic); "A Slaver's Adven-

From Ginn Brothers, Boston—"Shakspeare: His Life, Art and Characters, with a Historical Sketch of the Origin and Growth of the Drama in England," two volumes, by Rev. H. N. Hudson. From Roberts Brotners, Boston—"The Thief in the Night," by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford.

From D. Ogilvy, London, England—'Talk and Travel: or. Two Strings to Your Bow." by Bicens.

AN EASTERN TREATY

Articles of Alliance Between Japan and China.

The Influence of Western Civilization.

A Few Grains of Wheat in an Ocean of Chaff

The efforts now being made by the present government of Japan to break away from cient exclusiveness, the organization of the Embassy already arrived, and the evident partiality for the institutions and government of the United gress with peculiar interest. One of the first appli-cations of their newly acquired experience has been to provide for a revision of their treaties, most of which were forced upon em during their ignorance and hostility to foreigners, and it is in part with reference to this that the Embassy was despatched. But while they are thus endeavoring to place themselves on a footing of equality and to adopt the customs of Western nations, they have also set aside the slumbering ammosity of centuries and sought to cultivate the good will of the neighboring government and peo-Early in the spring of 1871 an Embassy was sent

from Japan to China, having for its object an adjustment of the relations between the two empires and the formation of a treaty in which, as it appears, should be incorporated some of the princi-ples of Western policy so long and pertinaciously resisted by both. It was not before June that the Embassy reached Tien-Tsin. The summer and part of the fall were gone before the negotia-tions took form, and it is not yet known whether the result of the slow and lengthy delibera-tions will be approved and ratified by the respective Emperors. Whatever may be the result in this respect, the HERALD is able to give a translation of the several articles agreed upon by the representatives of the two Powers, which have not yet been made public. A slight examination only will be required o show how influential Western ideas have become in the East. It must be borne in mind that two Eastern nations were treating with each other, and whatever appears in the result as distinctively Western is the effect of the change impressed upon them by contact and experience with a civilization not their own. The articles of a proposed treaty could not be presented already prepared to one party, and assent demanded or half enforced, as more than likely would have been the case had one party been European. The enunciation and adoption of any principles of international law were of cultivation and protection of commerce.

at is understood that both nations entered on the egotiations on terms of equality, although the initiative was taken by Japan. It is possible, how ever, that the careful examiner, and one skilled somewhat in the mysteries of Oriental customs and tant particulars in which Japan has not quite neld

viding for mutual assistance in case of the compil-cation of either nation with a foreign Power, is thought as likely to operate for the present, at thought as likely to operate for the present, at least, to the benefit of China. The establishment of an army and mayy by Japan, equipped with the best of Western appliances—already far in advance of China—makes this, however imperiect, alliance a desirable one, and its admission into the treaty seems to have been sought early in the negotiations. A similar reflection is impressed by the provisions of article 14, which mutually prohibits the contracting parties from favoring a beligerent in case the other is at war. Taking the two articles together it will be seen that Japan, the rising Fower, and the one rapidly freeing herself from the causes of foreign hostility, has bound itself in support of a government and people that view with distrust every movement of foreigners and are little disposed to change or concluste.

conciliate.

A preference appears also to have been admitted into articles for the Chinese over the Japanese language as a medium of official communication, and the provision requiring a copy of all correspondence on the part of Japan to be furnished in Chinese exhibits a deference towards China that is not easily accounted for. It is to be observed also that provision is made in article 10 for dispensing with the arms always worn by Japanese above a certain grade, and with whom they represent position and office, and it is with no small reason apprehended that this may prove distasteril sent position and office, and it is with no small reason apprehended that this may prove distasticul to a people so sensitive to deference and tenacious of the insignia of rank. It is even already rumored that opposition is shown in Japan to the ratification of the treaty, but nothing so far appears to be definitely known, and the causes are only conjectured. Whatever may be the result, whether the treaty shall be approved as it stands, or modified, or finally rejected, the noticeable fact will yet fied, or finally rejected, the noticeable fact will yet remain that Great China and Great Japan—in their own magniloquent phrase—have, of their own motion, adopted the Western method for adjusting

The Treaty.

The preamble opens with a statement of the objects of the treaty, which are represented to be a desire on the part of both nations to maintain and increase the long standing good feeling between them, and that to this end Great China has appointed as her pienipotentiary His Highness Earl-Le (Hung Chang), President of the Board War, Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Secretary of Commerce and Chancellor of State. and Great Japan has appointed Tsung, high Minis ter of State, and two Ministers. E and Tah. These representatives of the two nations have full powers from their respective sovereigns and are instructed to deliberate on articles of amity which each nation shall exert itself to maintain in good faith forever. They have agreed upon the following:-

They have agreed upon the following:—

ARTICLE I.

China and Japan shall regard each other with mutual and equal respect. Without this the tranquility of neither can be maintained, and no opportunity shall be lost to increase the good will now existing and preserve the same through all time.

ARTICLE II.

In case complications shall arise with other countries or States on the part of either of the contracting parties, and either shall suffer harm or degradation, the one so suffering shall be entitled, on communicating its wish to the other, to and and assistance. Each shall, moreover, at all times be willing to lend their innuence in behalf of the other.

other.

ARTICLE III.

The difference in the laws of the two nations is recognized, and it is agreed that the local laws of each shall be obeyed by the subjects of the other, and no attempt shall be made on the part of either the laws of the other because of the provisional results in the laws of the other because of the provisional results.

recognized the cheer of the other, and no attempt shall be made on the part of either to alter the laws of the other because of the provisions of this treaty. The laws of each nation shall be used to protect the subjects, merchants and traders of the other.

The Plenipotentiaries, Ambassadors and Ministers of the two nations shall enjoy the right of access to the posts to which they have been accredited, without hindrance or delay. They may nold and occupy lands and houses for official purposes, but these establishments shall be provided at their own expense, and not that of the nation to which they are accredited. They shall also have the right to bring with them the outline for such establishments without restriction. Freedom shall be allowed to couriers in the conveyance of official communications to the respective governments.

ARTICLE V.

The correspondence of the representatives of the two nations shall be carried on as nearly as may be possible between officials of similar rank and grade. Although officials of the respective nations have the same rank and utdes their functions differ. The correspondence shall be between those whose rank and functions most hearly agree. An interior in grade shall always give precedence to a higher, and extend to him all the ceremonies attaching to his grade. No correspondence shall pass directly from an interior to a superior, but must be addressed to the official nearest his rank. When personal interviews are sought the name and rank must appear on the card, and on the arrival of a representative measures must be taken to prevent a lorgery of his name and title by transmitting a communication bearing his seal to the municipal or local authorities.

Article V.

The language of the correspondence between the

ARTICLE VI.

The language of the correspondence between the two natious suall be as follows:—That of China in Chinese characters, and that of Japan in Japanese characters; out it the latter characters are employed a copy small be made in Chinese; or, if preferred by Japan, they may use the Chinese characters instead, without the copy.

without the copy.

ARTICLE VII.

The ports in the respective countries to which merchants and traders snall be permitted to resort shall be indicated by each nation communicating at the same time the regulations necessary to be

Upon the establishment of the open ports referred to in article ? each nation may appoint judges

or arbitrators, who shall be charged with the administration of justice between the subjects of the respective nations in all questions of higher states. The judges and arbitrators shall apply the laws of their respective nations, both civil and criminal, in all cases brought before them. When disputes arise between subjects of the different nations the case shall be referred to the judge of the nationality of the complainant. In case he shall be made to effect a settlement, the local authorities shall be requested to assist the judge. In cases of robbery, larceny and debt the local authorities shall make examination and may arrest the offenders, but they shall not be required to make good any losses that may have been suffered.

ARTICLE IX.

In the event that one of the respective nations shall have no judge or arbitrator at a port that shall be opened under this treaty the subjects of each shall be amenable to the local authorities, and these shall have purished on all offences committed and power to arrest and investigate. They may, however, submit the case to the judge or arbitrator at the nearest open port.

ARTICLE X.

The subjects of each nation at the open ports shall be prohibited from carrying arms or weapons of any kind, under penalty of their confiscation and the punishment of the offender. No change shall be made in the national dress, whether the residence be permanent or temporary; and at all times they shall be subject to the control of the judges and arbitrator.

ARTICLE XL

and arbitrator.

ARTICLE XL
The local authorities of all places shall be required to make search for the offenders and fugitives from justice of either nation who may escape to the ports, vessels or towns of the other. They shall inform the authorities of the nation of the offender and provide for his support and transportation.

The local authorities of either nation at the open ports shall have power to arrest and detain all riotous and dangerous subjects of the other, and, if resistance is shown to their authority, the offendermay be slain, but, in both cases, a full and imparriar report shall be communicated to the judge or arbitrator, but the case shall be nearly trator. If the riotous proceedings occur in the insterior a like report shall be made to the judge or arbitrator, but the case shall be nearly and determined by the local authorities where the offence was committed. If an attempt is made by the subjects of either nation to the number of ten to excite a disturbance, or to destroy property, or to incite the natives, the local authorities shall have power to arrest them, and, if at an open port, the judge or arbitrator shall authorities shall the interfor, the local authorities slone shall determine, but the judge or arbitrator shall seiter interfor the croumstances and proceedings.

Arefice XIII.

The vessels of war of either nation may enter any ARTICLE XIL

the interior, the local authorities slone shall determine, but the judge or arbitrator shall be informed of the circumstances and proceedings.

ANTICLE XIII.

The vessels-of-war of citizer nation may enter any of the open ports of the other for the purpose of protection to its subjects, but this privilege shall not apply to interior waters not to ports not open, unless driven in by stress of weather. Violations of this may be punished.

ARTICLE XIV.

In case either nation shall hereafter be engaged in hostlie mulitary operations with another States, the ports opened under this treaty and all others may be closed and trade suspended, but proper notice shall be given to the other for the protection of vessels engaged in trade. The subjects of either nation at an open port, the chinese in Japan and the Japanese in China, are promoted from taking; any part between the behaverents.

ARTICLE XV.

The judges or arbitrators shall not be allowed to engage in trade, not one of the help of the proved to have violated his trust the proof shall be proved to have violated his trust the proof shall be proved to have violated his trust the proof shall be proved to nave violated his trust the proof shall be proved to nave violated his trust the proof shall be shall have power to remove him.

ARTICLE XVI.

The vessels of either nation shall not use the flag of the other under the penality of confiscation of either nation may be introduced and circulated freely throughout the other.

ARTICLE XVII.

The plenipotentiaries, having been duly ap-

freely throughout the other.

ARTICLE XVII.

The plenipotentiaries, having been duly appointed agreed upon the preceding articles in order to avoid difficulties between the two nations and to preserve and augment the friendly relations now existing. They affix their respective seats that when approved and ratified by their respective sovereigns the articles may be exchanged and promigated for the information of all.

TUNG CHE, 10th year, month, day.

MING CHI, 4th year, month, day.

OBITTIARY. Captain Richard Adams, a well-known marines and commander in the mercantile sailing and

ship lines to and from the port of New York, died at Havana on the night of the 14th instant. Few American travellers, none, we believe, of our more aristocratic tourists, but have been acquainted with the bluft, open spoken, large hearted and fattaneyings, and none was knew him in life but will regret his removal by death. He was about sixtyfour years of age and suffered from sickness during the past six months, the effects of a former attack of Chagres lever asserting its mastery over his once powerful frame with fatal effect.

Captain Adams entered the service of Messrs, Spofford & Tileston, ship owners of this city, in the year 1833. He had previously sailed in the ship India with Captain Carreja, whose monument now adorns Greenwood Cemetery, and profited vastly in the acquirement of practical professional experience under his instruction. Messrs. Spofford & Company commissioned Mr. Adams first to the command of the brig Dromio, engaged in trading between Havana and New York. He was soon promoted to the deck of the ship Adelaide, and subsequently to that of the steamsnip Union, plying bequently to has of the scannship thion, plying between New York and Charreston. He became very popular on this route. He had command next in vessels of the New York and Chagres Steamships of the New York and Havre lines. Captain Adams delivered to the Austrian Lioyd's, at Trieste, the ship Corneil. Leaving this vessel, he made two trips to the East Indies as the special agent of sponford & Theston, and was thus engaged actively during a space of two years. During this time the Captain had in his custody letters of oredit covering money to an amount which is entrusted very seldom to an individual agent going abroad. He was rewarded for his fidelity in the administration of his mission by being complimented highly and in special terms on his return by the firm and owners on the manner in which he discharged his peculiar duties in reference thereto. At this era in his career the Captain gave ample evidence of the fact that he possessed great mercantile capacity and shrewdness in business, along with his excellent qualities as a sallor. Returning to New York from India Captain Adams took the steamer Ocean Bird to Havana, from which port she is still running. He retired from command of the traditing steamer Eagle in order to superintend the construction of the hast four or five voyages, to the time of his death; the Morro Castle naving meanwhile been sold to the Adamic Man Steamship Company, engaged in the same trade. Captain Adams was at times very gruff and blunt with his friends and passengers, but none that ever once sailed with him—and these were many of our first. Citizens—but afterward song at the vessels unner his control. He was, indeed, a diamond in the rough, and possessed the most kinally feelings, and his loss is regrected by a very wide circle of friends in the Old World as well as the New. tween New York and Charleston. He became very

William F. Goodwin.

Captain William F. Goodwin, a soldier of the was

for the Union and a man of deserved literary repute. died in Concord, N. H., on the 12th inst. He was carried off by typhoid fever, aggravated to a speedy fatal termination by the exhausting consequences of a severe wound which he received when upholding the flag of the republic. Mr. Goodwin was emy and graduated in Bowdom College in 1840. He tangut as an instructor in Concord High School and the Friends' Academy at New Bedford until going to Harvard Law School, where he took his degree in 1854. He practiced law in Concord until the war froke out, when he was commissioned first lighternation of the Sixteenth United States regulars. In the battle of Chicamanga he received a learnil wound, laying open his right thigh to the bone from his to knee, and for gallant conduct was breveled captain september 25, 1863, receiving the full rank may 14, 1864. In 1865 the obstinate character of this wound necessitated his being put on the retired 184, and from that time he devoted himself wholly to literary and antiquarian pursuits, for which he had all the fondness, unitivation and pationed which are requisite to render the science attractive to the student and useful to his kind. He published a work on the "Constitution of New Hampshire," and was a leading regular contributor to many historical works. Captain Goodwin was rather eccentric in his manner, but of a warm heart, generous and a sound substantial friend. the Friends' Academy at New Bedford until going

A telegram from Europe in the Herald to-day reports the death of George Eustis, Jr., at one time a member of the United States Congress, and, subsequently, Secretary to the late John Sildell. Mr. rand University. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and practised his profession in New orieans. Entering the field of politics he was elected Representative to the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses, serving on the Committee on Commerce. He cast his lot eventually with the leaders of the rebeliion against the Union.

Henry J. Howard. This gentleman died at his late residence. No. 9 Clinton place, on Thursday, 7th inst., in the 58th year of his age. As a merchant he was very successful or his age. As a increment he was very successful, and his business transactions were marked by the strictest integrity. In the social circle his generous nature and cheerful disposition endeared him to a large circle of friends, who mourn his loss with a sincerity not often witnessed.